







**THIS OFFER WITHDRAWN**

**August 31.**

**ONLY FOUR WEEKS LONGER.**

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

**For New Subscribers Only.**

**Only 25 Cents**

**FOR THREE MONTHS.**

**CANVASS YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.**

**A COPY FREE**

to any New Subscriber who sends  
4 New Three Months' Subscribers,  
at 25 cents each.

**FOR 14 MONTHS.**

**No Renewals**

Will be received for less time than  
14 months, which will be given to  
each old subscriber who sends \$1.

**New Subscribers**

sending \$1 will receive the paper  
14 months.

**IN CLUBS.**

To New or Old Subscribers.

**6 Copies, 14 months, \$5.**

**14 " 14 " \$10.**

**Six Stories Already Published.**

**Six Stories More Before Jan. '83.**

**\$12 WORTH OF STORIES**

**For Only \$1.**

**SEND YOUR CLUBS EARLY.**

**HAVE YOU RENEWED?**

Address

**THE WEEKLY GLOBE,**  
**BOSTON, MASS.**

**ANew Story**

**On Page 7.**

**HESTER**

**HEPWORTH;**

or

**WAS SHE A WITCH?**

**A TALE OF OLD SALEM VILLAGE.**

**BY KATE TANNATT WOODS.**

The author has reproduced the stirring scenes of the deplorable days of "Salem Witchcraft" in Massachusetts with singular fidelity, interweaving them into a plot of thrilling interest, yet no stronger, no higher colored, no more affecting than is justified by the truths of records. Every one who would correctly estimate the dangers of a frenzied, fanatic belief will find faithful illustrations in this very powerful story which will both please and instruct.

**Boston Weekly Globe.**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1882.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

The Weekly Globe is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1 00; 6 copies for only \$5 00.  
All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston; though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted, when stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and state.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town and state to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 30 cts. per line. About 8 words average to the line. Editorial Notices 50 cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts: 5 per cent. on \$100; 10 on \$200.

It is rumored that the Tariff Commission Company will "star it" this summer at the various watering places in the United States.

Representative Butterworth of Ohio continues to represent the "party of moral ideas"; notwithstanding ladies were driven from the galleries by his language.

Josh Billings once said: "A reputashun once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will alwas keep its eyes on the spot where the krack was." This is probably the reason why so many pairs of eyes are watching Secor Robeson when the naval appropriation bill is under consideration.

The change from a Democratic to a Republican Congress ought to be highly acceptable to the taxpayer. The current expenses of the government have been increased some \$25,000,000 over what they were last year, and nothing pleases the man who pars taxes so much as to know that somebody else pays the benefit of the money he has worked for.

Under a law which has just gone into effect in New York City, police captains and sergeants can accept ball herefrom from persons who are arrested after court hours for offences less than felonies. This seems to be a very wise provision which might work well in other cities. It is apt to have a tendency to check arbitrary arrests of respectable citizens, or at least to prevent their detention in the Tombs until morning.

Talk of the cost of royalty to the people of Great Britain! President Arthur draws a salary of \$50,000 a year, and this year's appropriations for his household expenses amount to very nearly \$100,000 more. This is for one small family with no wife to clothe and buy jewelry for. When the poor relatives of the Queen's household are considered, the personal expenses of the English royal family sink into insignificance by the side of the \$150,000 in the Republican American executive household.

General Barrios, the president of Guatemala, told a Philadelphia reporter, apropos of his sightseeing: "I shall have so many improvements to suggest in Guatemala when I return I shall not know where to begin." Enough ugly stories have been told about Barrios, and on such good authority, as to lead to the belief that if he would stop raising hell in Guatemala for even a few minutes when he gets home, the people would be profuse in their thanks for the short respite while they catch their breaths.

It is not strange that the Prohibition triumph in Iowa is making the Republicans feel uneasy over the outlook for their party in the future. Their usual majority is 40,000, and about that number of Germans, to say nothing of other foreigners, who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, now that they cannot buy or make their national drink without violating the law, are not apt to be very friendly to the party in power. In catering to the Prohibitionists the Republicans have somewhat overreached themselves.

Admiral Seymour, who commands her majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, and who conducted the fierce bombardment, it seems, understood the position of his government to be just what Mr. Gladstone said it was in the House of Commons. On July 26, in an official letter to the Khedive, he said: "Regarding the false statements circulated by Arabi Pasha, and those acting under his orders, I think it right to repeat that Great Britain has no intention of conquering Egypt for herself, or of interfering in any way with the religion or liberties of the Egyptians. Her only object is to protect the Khedive and Egyptians against the rebels. Great Britain is determined to suppress the rebellion and restore order. I beg you will warn the soldiers not to obey the rebel commanders. The British government advises Egyptians to regard Arabi Pasha and his accomplices as traitors to their sovereign and enemies of themselves and their country. It would certainly appear from that that England had no desire to acquire territory in Egypt or to do anything more than set up the Khedive in business again as a vassal of the Sublime Porte and a friend of her majesty's government.

The most stupendous undertaking of the Republican party in behalf of the Southern negroes was the establishment of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, with its ramifications throughout the South. The colored brother was not considered as able to take care of his little earnings in freedom as he was in slavery, and so the project of a bank was conceived and executed. The plan worked first rate until the sums deposited became in the aggregate too great a temptation for the inherent cupidity of the Republican official, and then the various branches withered and the main trunk dried up. How much the colored depositors of their deposits will never be known; shysterly agents who begged, stole, or bought their claims have been the chief beneficiaries of dividends, while from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year have been paid out of the assets to fatten the officials who are ostensibly trying to settle up the affairs of the bank.

There is before Congress a huge petition praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate "the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime social vice, public health and general welfare of the people." No one doubts the peculiar ability of many congressmen to sift this subject thoroughly commissioners, but how would it do to appoint some reformed men who have no affiliation with either of the two political parties? These men can be found holding high positions of trust in the country today. There are those among their ranks who are not temperance fanatics, but, on the contrary, they are quiet, unassuming individuals, well-to-do and highly respected, who do more for the temperance cause in an unostentatious way in one week than some loud-mouthed alleged prohibitionists will accomplish if they are allowed to remain on earth until Gabriel blows his trumpet. Such commissioners as these would at least bring in a report that would be interesting and profitable reading. Of course Congress is then at liberty to act as it sees fit in the premises.

The decision of Judge Haight of the Supreme Court of New York in the cases brought against the Lake Erie & Western and the New York Central & Hudson River railroads for peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the companies to perform their duties as common carriers, etc., has already appeared in our news columns. The judge was obliged to refuse to grant the request of the petitioners because a mandamus cannot issue on the application of the attorney-general to compel a common carrier to discharge his duties. The following extract from the full text of Judge Haight's decision is decidedly refreshing as well as valuable reading: "The conflicts that from time to time arise between capital and labor present the most serious and difficult problem that the government at the present day has to solve.

It is the duty of the court to guard and protect to the utmost every right of the poor man, who is compelled to support himself and family by manual labor, and when an opportunity presents, and in a proper case, this court will not be slow to act in his behalf. But in this proceeding it is powerless to aid him. The court has not the power to prescribe a scale of wages. It has not the power to say that he shall work for \$1 per day, or that his employer shall pay him \$2 per day. Hitherto the amount of wages to be paid has been left to the parties to determine by contract, express or implied. If the power exists at all to change the law in this regard, such power rests in the legislative, and not in the judicial, branch of the government."

#### FIGHTING AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

There is no gainsaying the fact that in New York State the anti-monopoly movement is to be a potent factor in politics hereafter. Few people are aware of the real strength of the organization, and yet today the secretary of the league says that, to his personal knowledge, there is an independent vote in the Empire State operating outside of the two old parties, "liable to be cast for candidates other than those of the Democratic and Republican parties," of more than 150,000. As a matter of fact, the leagues which have been organized throughout all the counties have an enrolled membership of over 100,000. And all the work necessary to achieve this result has been done in two years. The natural query is: "Who has accomplished this?" The answer is, honest men of both the old political parties who had for many years tried in vain to impress upon the minds of the ruling Republicans in national, as well as State councils, that the people were tired of being the slaves of monopolies and desired their burdens and oppressions removed. Finding their voices unheeded, these men in the winter of 1880 assembled and resolved that they would form a league which, unlike many other similar organizations, should have a direct influence on politics. The platform they adopted was: "Anti-monopoly; the advocacy, support and defense of the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few; corporations, the creation of the State, and to be controlled by the State; labor and capital alike, not enemies—justice for both."

The Farmers' Alliance, the Grange and other similar bodies, while still maintaining a separate organization, belong to these leagues and have cordially cooperated with them. Besides being increased in numbers this way the league has issued and sent broadcast thousands of documents which have educated the people up to a realization of how they were being oppressed and for whose benefit. For example, that steam electricity and machinery, controlling factors in the industrial and commercial world, were largely monopolized, and that the public was unduly taxed for their use, and that "corporate life had assumed a dangerous and threatening importance which was never contemplated when it was given life."

We thus see in New York today a powerful organization whose leaders were sundered at two years ago, but the very men who laughed at them then will be found bringing before them and asking favors at future elections. It is certainly gratifying to see the people organizing to protect themselves against knavish legislators as they have done in New York. It is the only way whereby they can secure the passage of just laws. The influence that this new political organization will wield at the coming election will be watched and studied with interest.

#### DOUBLE-SHUFFLE IN EGYPT.

It is extremely difficult at present to form an intelligent opinion on the purposes of Great Britain with regard to the final disposition of the territory of Egypt, assuming the successful suppression of what is called Arabi's insurrection. When Mr. Gladstone first let Parliament into his confidence, while the guns of the Invincible and Inflexible were pulverizing the Alexandrian fort, he stated that he was not waging war on Egypt, that his only purpose was to maintain the authority of the Khedive and the suzerainty of the Sultan, both of which were wantonly assailed by a daring rebel. He wanted simply to stamp out the revolt, restore order, protect English subjects and reinstate the recognized authorities. He repeatedly declared that England was not at war with any country and renounced indignantly the charge of jingoism hurled at him from the ranks of the Radicals and of the Irish benches.

Admiral Seymour, who commands her majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, and who conducted the fierce bombardment, it seems, understood the position of his government to be just what Mr. Gladstone said it was in the House of Commons. On July 26, in an official letter to the Khedive, he said: "Regarding the false statements circulated by Arabi Pasha, and those acting under his orders, I think it right to repeat that Great Britain has no intention of conquering Egypt for herself, or of interfering in any way with the religion or liberties of the Egyptians. Her only object is to protect the Khedive and Egyptians against the rebels. Great Britain is determined to suppress the rebellion and restore order. I beg you will warn the soldiers not to obey the rebel commanders. The British government advises Egyptians to regard Arabi Pasha and his accomplices as traitors to their sovereign and enemies of themselves and their country. It would certainly appear from that that England had no desire to acquire territory in Egypt or to do anything more than set up the Khedive in business again as a vassal of the Sublime Porte and a friend of her majesty's government.

The English soap-boilers would likewise be affected by the non-production of some 50,000 tons of oil annually yielded from the same source. At a moderate estimate the corn exports from Egypt, consisting chiefly of wheat and beans, are about 1,000,000 quarters annually, valued at \$1,750,000—about 70 per cent, or 75 per cent, of which goes to England. Of sugar, some 30,000 tons are produced, valued at \$200,000. Of wool, ivory, gum, etc., the exports may be taken at \$500,000, nearly all of which is sent to England. Her imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods, machinery, coal, etc., the total being of about \$2,000,000, of which England contributes four-fifths. But by far the largest and most important article of export from Egypt is that of cotton. This crop about twenty years ago was hardly a third of its present amount. The gathered crops are now lying in the interior unsold. The native grower can neither continue his cultivation nor pay his taxes, and thousands of native work-peoples are threatened with starvation. The total value of the cotton-crop is now nearly \$2,000,000, of which 90 per cent. is exported to England. The stoppage of this export would seriously affect English crushers and their workers, and particularly agriculturalists who use the oil seeds for feeding cattle.

The English soap-boilers would likewise be affected by the non-production of some 50,000 tons of oil annually yielded from the same source.

At a moderate estimate the corn exports from Egypt, consisting chiefly of wheat and beans, are about 1,000,000 quarters annually, valued at \$1,750,000—about 70 per cent, or 75 per cent, of which goes to England. Of sugar, some 30,000 tons are produced, valued at \$200,000. Of wool, ivory, gum, etc., the exports may be taken at \$500,000, nearly all of which is sent to England. Her imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods, machinery, coal, etc., the total being of about \$2,000,000, of which England contributes four-fifths. But by far the largest and most important article of export from Egypt is that of cotton. This crop about twenty years ago was hardly a third of its present amount. The average crop is now about 280,000,000 pounds weight, valued at £9,000,000 sterling, of which two-thirds go to England. In the Bolton district alone some 5,000,000 spinners are employed on this staple, and 20,000 hands occupied; and taking 2,000,000 spinners for other districts, even excluding Scotland, fully 25,000 work-people, whose earnings amount to £1 per week each, would be affected by the stoppage of the supply of Egyptian cotton. Besides all this England also finds her exports of cotton goods to Egypt threatened with annihilation, to say nothing of the vast merchant and marine trade. It will be a decidedly expensive contest for John Bull.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

The simple act of writing or speaking of what one sees does not raise above another another of nature. Often—perhaps generally—the man who says the least thinks the most. He who writes a book or series of essays upon natural beauties is looked upon as a sincere lover of nature. He may be such, and he may love more, and may have used his talent for observation to increase the contents of his pocket-book. While Americans are not wholly a money-getting people, the love of nature is too often cramped or diverted from its inclinations by an ambition to dwell in luxury at home or to shine in society. American women, particularly, are less given to out-of-door pursuits than those of nearly all other nations. The open-air pursuits for men are constantly increasing—some of them adding very materially to the list of exercises, which develop the physical powers, and promise a succession of a healthy, bony race. There is less danger now of effeminate among American youth than there was a half-century ago. It would be a good thing if the same could be said of their female cognates. Small feet, slight figures, slender hands, and face without natural color, are fashionable, and are produced by fashionables but unnatural means. They bring with them lustreless eyes, flabby muscles, weak constitution and early decay. The question has been often asked: "Why do American women fail so early?" It has been almost as frequently answered: "Because of want of judicious physical training in youth." The answer, though in the main correct, has had but little influence in bringing about a change for the better. Either the lesson is not heeded, or the demands of life or society prevent its consideration. It is time for a re-examination.

It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "The right of revolution is inherent in a republican form of government." This may be parodied by saying that "the right of rebellion is inherent in every woman's nature who finds herself overtaxed by indoor demands." The principle, indeed, goes a trifle farther in both cases. Not only does the "right" exist; it saves more of duty than privilege. It is a duty which every man and woman owes to future generations to advance physical culture. Men do not stand as much in need of this admonition as do women. The naturally sedentary pursuits of the latter, and often their own inclinations or sins, shut out from them the fresh air and invigorating sunlight which are necessary to the acquirement of a physical education.

Henry D. Thoreau, who has probably written more prettily, and at the same time more lovingly, of nature than any one else, was not puffed against a comparatively early death. It is judicious training and regular application of principles, and not abuse of opportunity and acquired powers, that produce good results. Thoreau might be said to have lived in the woods. He was a bachelor, could afford the idleness and gratify his intense love for the beautiful in nature. Some critics have made him an exceptional American in his love of natural scenes. This is not true. The exception was in his opportunity. Thousands of

stowes and his colleagues must yield to the compulsion of events. Our commanding naval force and well-organized army will ensure the establishment in Egypt of a strong government under English protection, if the ministry is not hesitate entering upon a path which lies straight before it."

The Boston organ of the Gladstone ministry, the Daily Advertiser, is fully as pronounced in its declarations for English supremacy on the Nile. The Thunderer, Jr., is opposed to allowing Turkey to interfere at all. "England," it says, "will enter upon a whole sea of trouble if she allows Turkey to despatch troops to the Nile, and if she allows any intrigues whatever to shape affairs which ought to be arranged exclusively by British guns." After endorsing the programme of the Times, the Daily Advertiser, is fully as pronounced in its declarations for English supremacy on the Nile. The Thunderer, Jr., is opposed to allowing Turkey to interfere at all. "England," it says, "will enter upon a whole sea of trouble if she allows Turkey to despatch troops to the Nile, and if she allows any intrigues whatever to shape affairs which ought to be arranged exclusively by British guns."

After endorsing the programme of the Times, the Daily Advertiser, is fully as pronounced in its declarations for English supremacy on the Nile. The Thunderer, Jr., is opposed to allowing Turkey to interfere at all. "England," it says, "will enter upon a whole sea of trouble if she allows Turkey to despatch troops to the Nile, and if she allows any intrigues whatever to shape affairs which ought to be arranged exclusively by British guns."

</



## JOHNSTON'S RETREAT.

The Fierce Grapple Amidst a Thunder Storm.

How the Lines at Cassville Were Rendered Utterable.

Fighting at New Hope Church—The Federal Octopus Advancing.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Johnston's retreat from Dalton and Resaca was indignantly commented upon in Richmond. Davis knew the strength of both armies, and he could have learned from his quartermaster that all efforts to clothe and equip the Confederates had resulted in only partial success. He must have known, too, of the deserts and general demoralization, and yet he severely censured Johnston for giving ground. Federal military writers of the highest prominence have exercised more charity. They were there, said the prisoners came in half-starved, half-clad, half-naked, and did not know what to do with their hands, having neither bayonets, pots, cooking boxes nor knapsacks. They carried their cartridges in one pocket and their rations in the other, and some of the mutineers picked up on the battlefields were the subjects of laughter and ridicule. While Davis and Bragg censured Johnston for retreating, Sherman, Thomas and McPherson had only words of praise for the masterly manner in which he withdrew from the trap set for him.

Whilst Johnston was retreating before Sherman, he was looking for a spot on which to offer battle. If he could find a field on which his forces would be protected by the lay of the ground, thus obliging Sherman to make a direct attack, there was reasonable hope of a fair fight, if not a Confederate victory. The larger Federal army had to separate itself on several miles and fall behind him, and this might offer the Confederate general opportunity to fall upon the wings. He retreated slowly, his rear guard constantly fighting, and it was only when he reached Cassville that

He拔出了他的刀子，开始向敌人冲去。

The retreat had been prolific of deserts and desertions, and hundreds of men had lost or thrown away their muskets and were marching without even a cartridge in the way of equipment.

At Cassville Johnston announced to his army that he meant to fight. The news not only delighted his own army, but the three Federal armies which had been pursuing him. Sherman and Thomas, seeing that a battle was certain to result in ending the campaign by winning Johnston up.

The relative strength of the armies permitted no other way of reasoning.

In the afternoon of the 19th, the Johnston-Hood controversy, and Major-General Cox, in his Scripture volume, prefers to hide the facts in doubt, instead of making a statement in favor of either side.

On the 20th, the 21st, the 22nd, and all day of the 23rd, the Confederates were taking position and advancing, and Sherman was concentrating and hurrying up his commands in anticipation of a battle which should decide the campaign.

By 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th, the Federals had swung into line before Hood, who was holding his position on the crest of a hill, sharp fire of musketry and artillery. The Confederate lines followed a high ridge, timbered and broken, to the southwest. The rebels, while a gallant soldier fought a mile and a half wide, the Federals took position on another ridge, and in front of Hood the valley narrowed so that the

Federal guns had a fair range and a flaming fire.

The point at issue in the controversy was: Was the Federal position so much higher than their guns had a blinding fire on Hood and Pickett, thus rendering their position untenable? Confederate engineers who went over the ground after the battle, said that the Federals had made a most fight (proven by the interruptions standing there today). He was not a man of bluster, and his antecedents were good.

On the 20th, the 21st, the 22nd, and all day of the 23rd, the Confederates were taking position and advancing, and Sherman was concentrating and hurrying up his commands in anticipation of a battle which should decide the campaign.

For twenty minutes there was a roar and a crash which was heard for ten miles away. Hood's guns replied, but the cannoneade was a mere cover for what was to come. The Federal batteries lined two deep in the woods, some of the men standing half-neck deep in water and mud, and in the darkness of night, the assault lines were naturally out of dress. As they struck into the opening, they were within musket range of Hood's works, and the rustling of bushes and the crackle of gunpowder gave evidence of the fierce combat.

They reached the opposite woods to find themselves within stone's throw of strong earthworks, black with men, and they could get no cover. They were driven back, and again, plunging fire, as did every musket, and one who sees that spot today must feel amazed at the awful evidence of destruction. Great limbs were torn from trees, and the ground was buried hundreds of feet into the clearing. Trees as large as a man's body were cut in two or three, split to kindlings, and broken cut gaps down, and from the tops of many of them bushes. It was a steady, terrible rain of lead and iron into the advancing divisions, and it checked them like a great bolt of lightning, and though they yielded the ground and fell back entirely, they were driven back again, and again, and again, until the last division, the 2d, was driven back to the left of the Vice-President's chair.

Then the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 1st, and the 2d, and the 3d, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the



